

## FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

Great Excitement in Dublin—Plan of the Intended Rising.

Our cable dispatches show that the condition of affairs in Ireland is very threatening, and the large shipments of troops thither, as well as the angry tone of the London papers, betray the alarm felt by the English people and Government. The following extracts from the correspondence of the New York World, though dated earlier than the reports by telegraph, are interesting and significant, though perhaps a somewhat sensational. A Dublin correspondent writes on the 16th of December:

Whoever may have doubted the probability of a rising in Ireland is now satisfied that something partaking of that nature will be attempted. Whether it will prove a success or a fiasco is not argued. It is not the Fenians now who intimate this, nor would any person imagine from their apparent quietude that they were even in existence. The English Government itself is alarmed, and the alarm is thence conveyed to all the peaceably disposed inhabitants of the island. This proves conclusively, to my mind at least, that a rising in Ireland is more than probable, it is certain. The preparations on the part of the Government for defense are carried on openly, and there is no attempt made to conceal the object for which they are being made.

Propably your readers are already aware of the fact that Ireland is not all Fenian. Far from it being so, a very large majority of the population is not only unfavourably disposed towards the present rise, but I firmly believe some are sufficiently base, in the event of a rising, to fight against their own countrymen.

This section of the people is necessarily anti-Fenian, and the prospect of a rising is received by them with ridicule, as far as its success is concerned. However, they are frightened. Holding, as they do, that the movement is merely concocted for plunder and rapine, they have removed their accounts from their Irish bankers and lodged them instead in English houses. They have forwarded their plate in the same way to London and other places out of so unsafe a place as Ireland.

The store proprietors and all in fact who have invested their money in the country view these preparations in somewhat a different light. They are patriotic. They would like to see Ireland free, but fear for the sake of their possessions to mix themselves up in a conspiracy.

But for the credit of Irishmen there is patriotism even in spite of all these difficulties, and there are those who are willing to sacrifice life in a struggle for liberty. But I regret to have to say that these patriots are not men who have anything but life to lose. They are of the "lower order," so-called by aristocratic England; they are of the poorer classes, unfortunately. These have been trained in hatred of England for their fathers' sake, and when old enough they have learned to hate her for their own. From this class have the Fenian ranks been filled, and they view with delight a prospect of speedy contest with the persistent enemy of their race.

From a private official source I have learned that the plan of a rising has been discovered. From this plan it would appear that the rising was not to be confined to one place, but to be simultaneous, the main force to be concentrated in the south of Ireland. In the midland counties the forces were to diverge towards Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Dublin, taking the principal cities in their route, and putting up intrenchments as they proceeded, which they can retire behind in case of repulse. The Castle of Dublin was, according to plan, to be seized by inside parties, and the task of spiking the guns in the various barracks was to fall to the lot of the Fenians among the army ranks. This is all I have been able to gather of this rumored document up to the present.

A Quezstown correspondent, writing on the 17th, says:

The blow is about to be struck at the power of Great Britain. Within a month you will hear of the rising of the Irish people from one end of this unfortunate island to the other. The train has long been laid. The arms are here, the men are ready, the officers appointed, the organization perfected. The movement upon Canada was really a feint, for all the while the object was steadily kept in mind to create an outbreak upon the old soil of Ireland.

I need not tell you that the Irish people—that is, the great mass of the lower and producing classes—are as one in this movement. Those who doubted at first are now willing that it should be tried. The land-holding class and the Orangemen are opposed to it. The parish priests at first gave it no countenance; but I believe I speak for more than one-half of them when I say they are willing this movement should be tried, not with the expectation it should succeed, but with the hope that after it is over the English Government will be compelled, as a matter of decency and a saving of its treasury, to grant some measure of relief to Ireland to abolish the wicked church establishment, and to rearrange the land tenures of the country so as to restore the people to their soil.

Let it be understood once for all that the real grievance of the Irish people is that their land has been wrested from them, and that they cannot obtain a livelihood in the country where they were born. England has robbed us of manufactures; we have nothing to depend on but the soil. The soil is withheld from us, and we insist that we shall have that.

Now that matters have progressed so far it can do no harm to give some inkling of the movement afloat in aid of the projected outbreak. Unknown to the English officials, quite a large quantity of arms and material of war have been landed on these shores within the past year. Pikes have been manufactured, and other domestic weapons have been called into play. There have been traitors among us all this time; but the organization has been such that no one man knew the extent of its ramifications, or what was really going to be done. The movement has been made as local as possible for each neighborhood, and all that has been decided is, for a single person to give a signal. That person, we need not say, is James Stephens. Upon his arrival the word is to be given, and the various localities will spring to arms, and to seize such military posts, and such commanding positions as are pointed out to them. We have among us a very large number of Irish-American officers, trained in the American war. Of these, some are Northern and some are Southern. There will be some determined fighting, and much blood will be

shed. It is simply an armed demonstration. It is a grand mass convention to protest against British rule, and to demand some better government than we have had.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Position with Regard to Congress—Spirit of the Message.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The President, in conversation with a Western Congressman, to-day, stated that he intended no quarrel with Congress, in what may be called a personal light, such as declaring it to be an illegal body, or incompetent to pass laws or to propose amendments to the Constitution. To the Congressional plan of reconstruction, he said he had not yielded one iota. He had done, he added, all in his power to secure Southern representation in Congress.

The December statement of the public debt will show a decrease of from fifteen to twenty millions.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President decided, to-day, to have copies of the message sent in advance to the postmasters of the leading cities for delivery to journals for publication on the day it is sent to Congress. It will be sent in on the first day of the session.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was the usual attendance, to-day, at the Executive Mansion, notwithstanding the pressure of official duties. The President has seen as many persons who sought interviews as he could possibly find time. During the morning the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury had official interviews with the President.

SENATOR REVERDY JOHNSON. Has no intention of resigning his seat in the Senate, as intimated in to-day's Baltimore telegrams.

STATIONERY CONTRACT AWARDED. The immense stationery contract for supplying the Internal Revenue Department, was to-day awarded to Dempsey & O'Connell, of this city, by Secretary McCulloch.

CONGRESSMEN IN TOWN. There are thus far but twenty Senators and Members in town, and no caucus has been called for Saturday or Monday night, as published. Thad. Stevens says there is no necessity for any caucus.

RETRENCHMENT. The Joint Committee on Retrenchment have taken two or three volumes of evidence, and they find good opportunities for recommending reform and economy in every branch of the public service.

A NEW STATE MOVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

A prominent New Orleans merchant telegraphs here that a memorial, quite largely signed by leading men, is on its way here, asking Congress to inaugurate a new State Government for Louisiana.

THE RADICAL WELCOME. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In consequence of the non-arrival of a number of the members of Congress, the proposed mass welcome has been postponed until Monday next.

THE ARMS IN THE CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report that twenty thousand stand of arms had been placed at the Capitol is untrue. The whole number was about one hundred and fifty muskets. There are only about a half dozen revolvers in the Capitol.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS. It is understood that some of the important appointments made by the President in the regular army, will meet with opposition in the Senate.

THE POPE. The Government has received information from Italy to-day, stating that the Pope has resolved not to leave Rome, but will trust to the protection of the King, Victor Emanuel.

COTTON FRAUDS. The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, which has been in session examining witnesses for several days past, adjourned yesterday to meet again on Friday. The sessions of the same committee and their acts are secret; but it has transpired that cotton to the value of somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred million dollars has been seized by the Government, and that probably not a tenth of the amount realized has accrued to the Government. At New Orleans, in one transaction of 10,000 or 12,000 bales of cotton seized, the Government only got about 1,200 bales. One of the modes of swindling the Government was to present forged certificates, or oaths of ownership after cotton had been seized; and Treasury agents would release the cotton thus claimed, or turn over the proceeds from its sale, under authority of the Treasury regulations. A great majority of the swindles were made in this manner.

The commission will doubtless insist that having once taken possession of the cotton, the Treasury Department had no authority to relinquish, unless claims arising therefrom were regularly adjusted by the courts. The Government is not likely to find cotton speculation a paying business, as the amount realized, after all claims have been satisfied, will be eaten up by the expenses incurred in seizure, retention, sale and liquidation.

## ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Connecticut,

Assets, August 1st, 1866, \$3,500,000

Income for year end Aug. 1, \$2,750,000

And Policies Issued, 12,931

Nashville Agency: 31 College.

W. D. TALBOTT, P. P. PECK, General Agent, Resident Agent, N. B. This Company has uniformly made 25 percent larger Annual Dividends than any other Life Insurance Company represented in this State.

## EDWARD WILDER'S

## FAMOUS

## STOMACH BITTERS

READ THE FOLLOWING HOME REVIEWS of its medicinal virtue, and try it in your own family circle:

Mr. Edward Wilder, City:

Dear Sir: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and find it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients coming into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clearer operation.

EMIL SCHIFFER, Apothecary and Chemist, Louisville, Sept. 23, 1866.

Mr. Edward Wilder, City:

Dear Sir: My wife and child have been suffering for several months from indigestion. My wife, seeing your advertisement, requested me to bring her a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and on using one bottle, I am more than happy to state that my child, now four months old, who has not had a voluntary action since his birth, is entirely restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of health, and is now wholly unwilling to be without a bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says it is the most strengthening and appetizing tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without it; and I feel it due to the public to make known the wonderful good it has performed in my household, and most heartily recommend its use in every family. I remain yours respectfully,

F. M. SWANN, Of Craig, Truman & Co., 213 Main street, Louisville, October 23, 1866.

ROCK HAVEN, MARSH COUNTY, KY., October 24, 1866.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor, but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste. I have ever known used or afforded to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,

P. P. NEVITT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 12, 1866.

To E. Wilder, Esq., (N.Y.):

I was a good deal afflicted with Indigestion, and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt better, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same energy and vitality and cheerful spirits as a boy of twenty. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are prepared from pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, I can safely endorse their use to all those who are afflicted with the system, to keep your minds easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the system.

Respectfully,

"Old Reliable" Agent Eric R. R.

## IT WILL CURE

## DYSPEPSIA.

## LIVER COMPLAINT,

And all species of

Indigestion,

Intermittent Fever,

And Fever and Ague,

And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in

## COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delicate purgative for delicate females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alternative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

## EDWARD WILDER.

Sole Proprietor.

## EDWARD WILDER &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 (MARBLE FRONT) MAIN ST.,

Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

## FALL TRADE MILLINERY GOODS!

## WM. LYON &amp; CO.,

Commission and Forwarding

Merchants and Dealers.

WE WOULD ANNOUNCE TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and the trading public generally, we are now prepared with a large and well-assorted stock of

Iron, Castings, Copper, Nails, Spr. in gs,

Axes, Horse Shoes and Nails,

Carriage and Machine Bolts,

Blacksmith Tools, Axes, Grindstones, Pump Chains and Tubing, Hammers, Collars, Log and Drawing Chains, Saws, Glass, Straw-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Cement, Land Plaster, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Cincinnati Steel and Pittsburgh Wrought Iron Plows, Water Filters. Also, the celebrated

## Union Washing-Machines

and various other articles in our line.

WM. LYON & CO., No. 45 South Market street, Nashville, Tennessee, sep13-3m

## R. B. Cheatham &amp; Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

FINE BRANDIES, WINES,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

etc., etc.,

Cor. College and Church Sts.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

## KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND

FOR SALE

100 bags choice Rio Coffee,

125 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

140 bbls Coffee Sugar,

50 " Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,

25 " " No. 3,

150 kits " No. 1, 2 and 3,

200 boxes Star Candles,

125 " Soap (assorted),

5 Tierces Fresh Rice,

25 bbls Elder Vinegar,

650 " Extra Family Flour, Springfield and Port Royal Mills,

100 bbls, 4 bbls and kegs country Lard,

5 tierces Dried Beef,

50 bbls N. O. Molasses and Syrup,

50 bbls Sorghum Molasses,

10000 bushels Cotton Seed,

Together with an assortment of

## FRESH CANNED FRUITS,

AS MUCH AS

Strawberry,

Peaches,

Tomatoes,

Pickles,

Sardines,

Oysters,

and Cherries,

Worcester's

and Pepper Sauce,

Spices, Pepper, etc., etc.

## LIQUORS.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

6 Pipes Fine Brandy,

Hennessey, Otard, Dupey & Co.,

Pinto Castillon, vintage, 1849, '52, and '57,

3 United Vineyard, Proprietors, 1850,

4 Rochelle,

3 Puncheons best Irish and Scotch Whisky,

2 Pipes Jamaica Rum,

6 Pipes N. E. "

65 casks Sherry and Port Wine, all grades,

8 casks pure Malaga Wine,

4 Pipes pure Holland Gin,

75 boxes St. Marcenx Champagne,

30 " Cabinet "

65 " Heidsieck "

125 boxes Claret, very fine.

## WHISKY.

10 bbls "Old Crow" 1855, warranted superior to any ever offered in Nashville.

185 bbls pure Robertson County, old and fine

130 " Bourbon, all grades,

23 " Apple Brandy, pure,

8 " Peach Brandy, pure,

Aniset, Curacao, Absynthe,

Maruschino, Wampoo Drakes,

Plantation and Bokers' Bitters

and London Club.

5,000 Genuine Imported Havana Cigars,

110,000 Baltimore, all grades

Together with a general assortment of Staple

and Groceries.

R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.

nov11-12 Jan15

## HILL MEALISTER &amp; ALLEN,

(Successors to J. A. McAllister & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

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## Joseph C. Rye,

## INSURANCE

PRODUCER BROKER,

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Office, Martin & Pickard, East Side Public Square, Columbia, Tennessee.

IS PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON Cotton and Ship to the most reliable Commission Houses in New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Nashville, for COTTON or other Produce will receive prompt attention. Collections made, and proceeds remitted promptly.

JOSEPH C. RYE.

valuable Non-Taxable City Property For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF POWER IN ME VESTED by trust conveyance made by Judge Thomas Maney, deceased, and registered in the Register's office of Davidson county, Tennessee, in book No. 33, pages 224, 235 and 236, I will, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

Offer at public sale, on the premises, corner of Broad and McLeans streets, in the city of Nashville, the residence of the late Judge Thomas Maney, deceased, and the adjacent grounds, fronting 24 feet on Broad street and 327 feet on McLeans street. This desirable residence, with a lot fronting 79 feet on Broad street and 160 feet on McLeans street, will be sold separately. The other grounds will be sold in lots of convenient size, and will comprise some of the most eligible sites for building purposes in or around Nashville. The whole of this handsome property is FREE FROM TAXATION, and affords this advantage of economy in investment, with the prospect of great increase in value.

Plans of lots will be exhibited and terms made known on day of sale.

WM. L. MURPHY, Trustee.

ANDERSON, JENKINS & SMITH, Agents, nov13-14s.

## INSURANCE.

## THE TENNESSEE

## Marine and Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Under the new charter, is now open for bus,

AT NO. 34 NORTH COLLEGE STREET

Next door to corner of Union street.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

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